Increased take is also requested due to the revised estimate for the number of fish thought to be available in the estuary in 1999. Modification 6 also authorizes annual takes of juvenile, naturally produced and artificially propagated UCR spring chinook salmon associated with the research. An associated increase in ESA-listed juvenile fish indirect mortalities is also authorized. Modification 6 to permit 946 is valid for the duration of the permit, which expires on December 31, 2000.

Notice was published on April 21, 1999 (64 FR 19515), that FPC applied for a modification to scientific research permit 1193. Modification 1 to permit 1193 was issued on December 22, 1999, and authorizes an increase in annual takes of juvenile, naturally produced and artificially propagated SnR spring/summer chinook salmon associated with FPC's Smolt Monitoring Program. The increased annual take is needed because a larger than anticipated outmigration run is estimated in 1999. An associated increase in ESA-listed juvenile fish indirect mortalities is also authorized. Also for modification 1, FPC is authorized annual takes of juvenile, naturally produced and artificially propagated UCR spring chinook salmon. Modification 1 to permit 1193 is valid for the duration of the permit, which expires on December 31, 2003.

Notice was published on June 24, 1999 (64 FR 33827), that NWFSC applied for a modification to scientific research permit 1213. Modification 1 to permit 1213 was issued on December 22, 1999, and authorizes NWFSC an increased take of juvenile SnR sockeye salmon, juvenile, naturally produced and artificially propagated SnR spring/summer chinook salmon; juvenile SnR fall chinook salmon; and juvenile, naturally produced and artificially propagated UCR steelhead associated with additional testing at McNary Dam under study 4. Modification 1 also authorizes NWFSC takes of juvenile, naturally produced and artificially propagated UCR spring chinook salmon associated with the research. An associated mortality of juvenile, naturally produced and artificially propagated UCR spring chinook salmon is also authorized. Modification 1 to permit 1213 is valid for the duration of the permit, which expires on December 31, 2000.

Dated: January 7, 2000.

### Wanda L. Cain,

Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 00–952 Filed 1–13–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

### **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

## National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 121599B]

### Marine Mammals; File No. 782-1532-00

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Issuance of permit.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the National Marine Mammal Laboratory (NMML), National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, 7600 Sand Point Way, NE, BIN C15700, Bldg. 1, Seattle, WA 98115–0070 [PI: Dr. Thomas Loughlin] has been issued a permit to take Steller sea lions (Eumetopias jubatus), Northern fur seals (Callorhinus ursinus), and harbor seals (Phoca vitulina richardsi) and for purposes of scientific research.

**ADDRESSES:** The permit and related documents are available for review upon written request or by appointment in the following office(s):

Permits and Documentation Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13705, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301/713– 2289);

# **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ruth Johnson, 301/713–2289.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 2, 1999, notice was published in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 59163) that a request for a scientific research permit to take had been submitted by the above-named organization. The requested permit has been issued under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), the Regulations Governing the Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals (50 CFR part 216), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of endangered and threatened species (50 CFR parts 222-226), and the Fur Seal Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.).

Issuance of this permit, as required by the ESA, was based on a finding that such permit (1) was applied for in good faith, (2) will not operate to the disadvantage of the endangered species which is the subject of this permit, and (3) is consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in section 2 of the ESA.

Dated: January 10, 2000.

#### Ann D. Terbush,

Chief, Permits and Documentation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 00-955 Filed 1-13-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

### **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

## Department of the Army

Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Assessment for the National Park Seminary Historic District, Forest Glen Annex, Walter Reed Army Medical Center

**AGENCY:** Department of the Army, DoD. **ACTION:** Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: On June 3, 1997, the Army published a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the reuse of the National Park Seminary Historic District (NPSHD). A public scoping meeting was held on July 14, 1997. The proposed EIS was intended to analyze a broad range of Army reuse alternatives for the site; however, the Army no longer needs to use the NPSHD site and now proposes to declare the property excess. Under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act and its accompanying regulations, the General Services Administration (GSA) is responsible for the disposal of excess federal property. The Army's proposed excessing action will begin the disposal process by providing notice to GSA that the property is excess to the Army's needs.

Therefore, the Army proposes to report the property as excess to GSA, in accordance with Army Regulation 405-90 ("Disposal of Real Estate," dated May 10, 1985) and federal property law. Accordingly, this notice is to inform the public that the EIS for Army reuse of the NPSHD has been discontinued and that the Army is now preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed excessing action. Should the property be declared excess by the Army, then GSA (as the property disposal agent) will be responsible for evaluating the potential environmental impacts associated with disposal and reuse.

ADDRESSES: Address comments to Ms. Beverly Chidel, Public Affairs Office, Walter Reed Medical Center, 6825 16th